

# The East Anglian.

NOVEMBER, 1866.

## NOTES.

NOTES ON NORFOLK PARISHES.—NO. I.

### HARDWICK.

Thirteen miles south of Norwich, in the Hundred and Deanery of Depwade, with 855 acres of land, 55 houses, and a population of 227 in 1861, stands the little village of Hardwick. The old Hall, which was pulled down about a century and a-half ago, was formerly the seat of Thomas Gleane, Esq., and afterwards of his son, Sir Peter Gleane, Bart., M.P. for Norfolk. Its site was on a piece of land near the present Hall Farm house, called the Island, at the north-west corner of a small common or green which was enclosed in 1815; and an old building called the Tower, now tenanted by cottagers, then stood at the foot of the draw-bridge across the moat. Part of the Tower was built with the materials of the old hall, and the date, 1717, is seen on two of the gables; but the embattled walls are a portion of the remains of the older building.

A late tenant of the Hall farm contracted the island considerably a few years ago, and made the moat of a rectangular form, destroying all traces of the winding water that formerly encircled the old Hall.

At a short distance from the Hall, by the road towards the Low Common, stands the parish Church, around which the few houses are clustered which form the village street. It consists of a nave and chancel only, both of which are of the same width and height; and it has a south porch, the inner arch of which is transitional Norman, pointed and enriched with the billet moulding. The north doorway is small, plain, and semi-circular headed. On the north wall, opposite to the entrance door, is a large fresco, representing the legend of St. Christopher. The saint, as usual, bears the Holy Child holding a globe, he is crossing the river, his staff is seen already flowering in the foreground, and birds are pecking the fruit from the trees on either side. Above the fresco was an inscription, but the words, "Orate p' ai'a—" can only now be traced.

There is no chancel arch, but the stone steps to the rood loft, with the entrance doorway, are in excellent preservation. Parts of the rood-screen are still remaining, and on the side next the nave the panels are painted,

but without any figures. There are several small round holes through the screen in a slanting position, which command views of the altar. The tables of the decalogue surmounted by the royal arms are placed on the top of the screen, having beneath them—"John Ebbets, Joseph Cock, Churchwardens, 1661." The walls of the nave batten inside, sloping gradually to the roof.

In the chancel is a very small piscina, with double opening, one towards the altar and another into the sedilia. On the same side there appears to have been an aumbry, which is now closed up. The first window in the chancel on the north side is lower than the others, and may have been a low-side or leper's window. The transom across it was removed many years ago. The other window on the same side is blocked up, but on the outside is the stone work of the Decorated period. On the south side is another Decorated window, from which it may be inferred that the chancel was either rebuilt, or much altered in the early part of the 14th century. The windows in the nave are of a somewhat later date, and it is covered by an open timber roof of the date of about the middle of the 15th century.

The tower of the church (which was round) is now in ruins, the west side of it having fallen about the year 1770. The massive tower arch is plain Norman. The bell appears to have escaped destruction, and is now placed in a small building erected inside the old tower.

The brass of George Bakon, mentioned by *Blomefield*, is still in the chancel, partly covered by one of the pews; and the other monumental stones which he describes, with their arms and inscriptions, are also still remaining. The inscriptions to the *Gleane* family, given below, are transcribed literally from their monuments.

The family vault of the *Gleane*s is in the chancel by the north wall. Above it and adjoining the wall is a tomb, and on a tablet placed over the tomb is the following record:—

In Memory of Thomas Gleane Esq. eldest sonne of Peter Gleane Knight & Dame Mawde his wife & Likewise Elizabeth the wife of the said Thomas Daughter & Heire of Thomas Brevse Esq. and Elizabeth His Wife interred together in the sacred Cemeterye of this church who together had Seaven sons Two only surviveing both their Parents, Peter & John. Peter Gleane Esq. Eldest sonne of the Deceased Caved this Alter Table Heere to be Erected.

He died the 27 of Jan. Ano. Domi 1660, aged —.

She dyed the 22 of July Ano Domi 1636, aged about 45.

No Person vpon Earth can Happye Bee  
Beatitvde comes after Exeqvie.

On another tomb erected over the same vault, at the north-west corner of the chancel, is this:—

Under this stone is the burying place of Sr Peter Gleane Barre and his Lady Dame Penelope Daughter to Sr Edward Rodeney Knt. He served Charles the 1<sup>st</sup> in all the civil wars raised and armed two foot companies at his own charge. He served the Crown faithfully about 40 yeares in military offices, from a lieutenant to a colonel of foot and in this county of Norfolk as lieutenant colonel in the militia and was deputy lieutenant for the city of Norwich in his civil station He bore the character of Justice of peace within this county about 20 yeares and had the honor twice to be chosen one

of the representatives of the same to serve in parliament: In which several services for his King and country he spent his strength and weakened his fortunes and the wounds which that received were not healed in this year 1683.

Lady Gleane was buried at Hardwick on the 20th Feb., 1689, and Sir Peter on the 7th Feb., 1695, but it is very likely they were interred in the churchyard on account of their fallen fortunes, and not under the tomb which this inscription shows to have been erected previous to their death. Some years ago, when the vault was opened, there were a few fragments of coffins, supposed to be those of Thomas Gleane and his wife, but no traces were found of the remains of Sir Peter and his lady.

There is an old pew in the chancel now occupied by the Rector's family, with a quaint old wooden canopy over it, which is believed to have been the family pew of Sir Peter Gleane.

On a flat stone in the nave is this inscription:—

Sacred To the Memory of Hannah, the wife of Sam<sup>l</sup> Copping, Gent. who departed this Life October 15th 1819, Aged 74 Years.

Also Sacred to the Memory of Sam<sup>l</sup> Copping, Gent. who departed this Life May 26th, 1821, Aged 80 Years and 6 Months.

The will of John Wight, of Hardwick (proved in Norwich Arch., 21st July, 1535, Regr. Gillior, fo. 25), contains the following bequests:—

"Itm. I give to ye seid church of Hardwike a Cowe, for to haue a lyth brennyng before ye sacrament.

Itm. I giue xs. to haue xxx masses song on oñ day.

Itm. I give toward ye making of a sepulture, vjs. viij<sup>d</sup>., in ye church of hardwik.

Itm. I bequeth to ye Repacōn and mendyng of Thorplane, xls."

I am indebted to Walter Rye, Esq., King's Road, Chelsea, for the following transcript of the inventory of church goods belonging to the parish church of Hardwick, taken 6th Edward VI:—

Hardewyk. This Invēstorie indented made the xxixth daye of August, the sext yere of the Reigne of our moste drade sou'eign Lord Edward the sext, by the grace of god Kinge of Ingland, ffrance, and also of Ireland, defendor of the ffeith & in therthe of the churche of Ingland, and also of Ireland, the sup<sup>m</sup>e hedde Betwen Will<sup>m</sup> ffermor, John Robsart, & xpofer Heydon, Knights, Robert Barney, Osbert Mondeford, & John Calybutt, esquyers, of the one p'tye, com'ysson's emonga others assigned by vertue of the Kynge mat<sup>s</sup> com'ysson to them dyrectyd for the survey of church goods in Norff., and Edward Jennye, gent., & Nycholas Brymmer, churchwardens, Archeball Brome, & John Hunte, of Hardewyk aforesaid, of the other p'tie, Wittenesse yt yer Remayneth in the custodie of the seid churchwardens, the daye & yere above wrytton, theise goods underwrytten:—

In p'mis one challes wt a patent of white sylv', weyenge vij di owne<sup>s</sup> eu'ye owne valued at iij<sup>s</sup>. iiij<sup>d</sup>.,—xxiiij<sup>s</sup>. iij<sup>d</sup>.

Itm. ij copes of Redd & another grene, valued at vs.

Itm. iij awbes, valued at iij<sup>s</sup>.

It. ij laten candelstyks & a payer of Sensors, valued at xxd.

It. one crosse of copper & ylt (gylt?) iij<sup>s</sup>.

It. a blew clothe of Russells (sic) imbrodred, iij<sup>s</sup>. viij<sup>d</sup>.

It. a bere clothe of Saye, iiij<sup>d</sup>.

It. one bell wayeng by est<sup>s</sup> ve eu'y a xvs.,—iiij<sup>l</sup>. xvs.

Whereof assigned to be occupied in the mynstracon of the dyvyne s'vice ther, the forseid challes, the seid bell & one Towell. In wittenes wherof the seid Comysson's to theise Indenturs alt'natly have sette ther hands the daye & yere above wrytten.

By me EDWARD JENNEY,

By me ARCHEOLD B—

... me NYCHOLA: BRYMMER.

The parish register commences in the year 1561, and has this heading :—

Hardwick. A Regester booke conteyninge the names of all suche persons as haue bein christened, married, or buried their sithence the yeare of our Lorde God, 1561.

It is written on parchment, and from the year 1561 to 1597, is a transcript from an older book, and is signed at the foot of each leaf—"p' me Will'm Woodcock, rectorem ibid. John Spendloue, Henry Bacon, churchwardens." In 1569 is the following entry :—

Thomas Richardson, sonne of will'm Richardson & Agnes his wife, was baptized the thred day of Julie.

And in the margin is written :—

This Gentleman, Thomas Richardson, was Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas and of the King's Bench in the Reign of King Charles the first.

The undermentioned entries may also be noticed :—

1572. will'm Richardson, sonne of will'm Richardson & Agnes, his wife, was baptized the seaventh day of Aprill.

1580. Willam woodcocke clarke & Susann Dod weare married.

Their children were :—

Thomasine woodcocke, baptized ye vij of January, 1581.

Susann woodcocke baptized the first day of November, 1583.

Peter woodcocke baptized ye xxi day of november, 1585.

Hester woodcocke baptized ye xiiij day of Julie, 1588.

Elizabeth woodcocke baptized ye xxvij day of September, 1590.

John woodcock baptized ye xvij day of Marche, 1592.

Charles woodcocke baptized ye xvij day of Aprill, 1595.

Elizabeth woodcock baptized 19th June, 1597.

William Woodcocke baptized 5th July, 1601.

Elias Woodcock baptized 2nd July, 1604.

#### MARRIAGES.

1604. John Smyth & Thomasyn Woodcocke, 15 Aug.

1616. Charles Woodcocke & Judith Locke, 20 Feb.

#### BURIALS.

1576. Sr will<sup>m</sup> Man, p'son of Hardwicke, was buried the seaventh day of November.

1593. Elizabeth woodcock was buried ye v day of December.

1599. Elizabeth woodcocke, the dawghter of will'm woodcocke and Susann his wife, was buried the Thirty day of Julie.

1604. Hester Woodcocke, the dawghter of will'm Woodcock & Susan his wife, was buried the first day Aprill.

1614. William Woodcocke, clerke (Rector of the Rectory of Hardwicke) was buried the xxvth day of Aprill, 1614.

1714. Mr. Samuel Rand, Cler', Rector of Hardwicke, was buried June ye 10th, 1714.

The Register also records the baptism of five children of Thomas Cronshay, Rector of Hardwick, and Abigail his wife, viz. :—

1629. Ann Cronshay bapt. 11th June.

1631. Joseph Cronshay bapt. 1 Nov.

1634. Frances Cronshay bapt. 25th May.

1636. Mary Cronshay bapt. 25th Sept., and

1640. John Cronshay bapt. 30th May.

He is said to have had ten children when, on account of his royalist principles, he was turned out of his living in 1644. Both Cronshay and Sir Peter Gleanse suffered greatly for their loyalty, and the descendants of the Rector (some of whom seem to have lived at Hardwick) soon sunk into poverty and obscurity.

The Rectory of Hardwick was consolidated with that of Shelton in 1775, and the following Rectors have held the benefice since the incumbency of the Rev. Thomas Bott, viz. :—

1748. John Kinderly, on the presentation of Mrs. Frances Bacon.

1775. John Salmon, Rector of Shelton.

1779. Oct. 20th, Richard Frank, on the presentation of Edward Bacon, Esq.

1811. Jan. 12th, Edward Frank, on his own petition.

1835. Feb. 19th, the Rev. Jeremiah Curteis, M.A., the present Rector of Shelton and Hardwick, on the presentation of Frederick Bacon Frank, Esq.

The present Lord of the Manor of Hardwick Boughtons and Hardwick Barretts, is Frederick Bacon Frank, Esq., of Campsall, Yorkshire, and Earlham Hall, Norfolk, who is also the owner of the Hardwick Hall estate, and other lands and tenements in the parish.—G. R. P.

EAST ANGLIAN FOLK-LORE (VOL. III, P. 22).

While gleaning the other day popular superstitions current in this part of Suffolk, I was assured by an old woman that if a fresh apple was left all night in the room of any one suffering from small pox, it would be found in the morning to be affected by the disease. It would be, that is, quite corrupt and covered with spots similar to those produced on the body of the patient.

On another occasion, while walking on our common, I fell in with a "buoy" who told me to beware of the bull, for he was in a great passion. "Why," said I, "what have you been doing to him?" "Oh!" said he, "I went to him and said,

Tut, prat, bull you fool,  
You can't jump over a three-legged stool,

and that allus do wex 'em so, they don't know what to do for rage!" This reminded me of the impression prevailing amongst the hunters of many savage nations, that wild animals are peculiarly susceptible of derisive and insulting language. Of the effect of such language on dogs, I have seen many amusing proofs.

*Clare, October 17th.*

C.

*Roll of Swan Marks (vol. III, p. 10.)*—Rolls of Swan Marks for the county of Norfolk I believe are not rare. I have one, I suppose from my family having long had land adjoining the river Yare, near Reedham. My Roll has the marks and names of Abbots and Priors, so was, doubtless, made before the Reformation, but the heading is torn, and I cannot discover the date.—W. R. EMERIS, *Louth*.

## CHURCH BELLS OF ST. MARY'S BUNGAY.

In the old Churchwardens' Book of Bungay St. Mary, which commences in the year 1523, there is a charge of xvjd., for mending "ye grete bell claper;" and in

1526, we learn there were at least four, and most probably five bells in the tower, as in that year a similar sum of xvjd. is paid for mending the "iiij bell clapyr;" and in

1540, the "third and fourt" bells are specifically named; and in

1543, "the lyttyl bell" is mentioned; so assuming that the fourth bell, and the great bell are not identical with each other, there were five bells at this time. In

1594, there were certainly five, a "Middle Bell" being then recorded. In

1631, a memorandum shews that John Brend was paid £7. 5s., for new running the second bell, and for "50*li*. weight of mettell aded therevnto," and on the 16th October, in the same year, Rd Cooper is paid 1*os*. for carrying and bringing home the second bell. In

1705, Mr. Gilpin, a brazier of Bungay (a family of some standing in the town), is paid £1. 16s. 2*d*. "in full for runeing the brasses for the 6 Bells." By this we learn that the peal is swelled to six. In

1719, there are various payments made on account of the bells, and from an entry in the Register Book of Burials, the peal was this year raised to eight. It runs thus:—"1719. Aug. 31st. Mr. Brenton was buried the first after the parish had got eight Bells." In

1761, some of the bells were sent to London, but how many, or for what purpose, does not appear in the Churchwardens' accounts for this year; but Wm. Adams, an old ringer of Bungay, speaks of the sixth bell as "a good Bell, cast in 1761," weighing 10 cwt. 0 q. 11 lbs.

1774. Jan. 18th. As the Church Clock was striking 12 at noon, and the Ringers were on their way down from ringing a peal on the Queen's birthday, the large clock weight fell upon the head of John Gibborn, one of them, who died the next day, and cut off one of the great toes of Edwd. Tibbenham, another of the ringers. In

1775, Mar. 10, the following entry occurs in the Vestry Book of Bungay St. Mary. "Ordered that the 6th and 8th bells of St. Peter's Mancroft, Norwich, be purchased forthwith, and hung in the "Steeple of the Parish Church of the said parish, at twelve pence "per pound, in the place of the 5th and 7th, old bells, now hanging in the Steeple of St. Mary's, Bungay, and that they be sold "at 10*d*. p pound, towards paying for the purchase of the *sd* two "bells from St. Peter's Mancroft, & that the hanging & all "other expenses be paid for the same, & that the cost of the bells "& all charges and expenses thereon & hanging the same, be "raised by Rate (except so much thereof as can be raised by subscription or otherwise) paid by the Town Reeve for the time "being."

1820. April 3. It is agreed to have a new peal of eight bells cast, and to sell the old peal.

1820. May 20 The Town Reeve, Richard Mann, Esq., and his successor, Mr Wm Denny, agree to take the expense of the new peal as a town charge, estimated at £190.

Aug. 16. Bell on the leads of the steeple for the clock to strike on made permanent.

The ringers of Bungay and Ditchingham were one company from 1811 to 1848, the names of the united company in 1820, when the new peal of eight was hung, were:—*Bungay*, Thos. Searf, Joseph Weavers, William Adams. *Ditchingham*, Jas. Tibenham, Wm. Hurry, Saml. Richmond, Randle Playford, Daniel Gosling, James Hurry, and James Spilling.

The following notes relating to the old peal of eight, taken down May 11th, 1820, is extracted from a memorandum made by Wm. Adams, an old ringer of that peal, and parish Clerk of St. Mary's.

	Cwt.	qrs.	lbs.	
Tenor	18	1	19	In the key E, a fine bell, split in 1817.
Seventh	13	2	1	A fine old bell.
Sixth	10	0	11	A good bell, cast in 1761.
Fifth	7	2	24	A very old bell.
Fourth	7	0	17	A bad bell, cracked for many years.
Third	6	0	18	Cracked many years.
Second	5	0	19	Not very good
Treble	4	3	18	Fine as ever was heard.

Total weight 73 0 15

New peal, opened 7th August, 1820.

	Cwt.	qrs.	lbs.	
Tenor	16	1	4	In the key F, for inscriptions, &c., see vol. i, p. 69.
Seventh	10	3	21	
Sixth	10	0	21	
Fifth	8	2	21	
Fourth	6	3	21	
Third	6	2	14	
Second	5	2	22	
Treble	5	2	5	

Total wt. 70 3 17 Since considerably reduced by chipping, to render them more tuneable.

Two of the old peal of eight, taken down in 1820, bore old Longobardic legends, one "Nos Thome meritis mureamur gaudia lucis," the other, "Ave Maria Gracia plena Domina tecum." It is highly probable that the 7th and 5th bells of this peal, called "old" and "very old" by Adams, are those purchased in 1775, of St. Peter's Mancroft, Norwich, as they appear to have filled these places.

Mention is made in 1526 of the "Sacrifying bell," this occurs frequently afterwards, under a great variety of spellings, such as the "Sanctys" bell, the "Saunte" bell, the "Sanctus" bell, the "Saunce" bell, &c. I apprehend this bell formed no part of the early peal, but was wholly independent of it.

*Burgay.*

GRAY. B. BAKER.



## WHO WERE THE ANCESTORS OF THE MARSHALLS, EARLS OF PEMBROKE ?

It is a curious fact that we generally possess but little information regarding the ancestry of men who have played a conspicuous part in the history of our country in past times. The case of William Marshall, first Earl of Pembroke of that name, Protector of England during the minority of King Henry the Third, is a fair example of this want of certain genealogical knowledge. He has been designated by a modern writer "one of the greatest warriors and statesmen who shine in English history." Of his valour as a soldier there can be little doubt, since it has been said that he was *miles strenuissimus et per univrsam orbem nominatissimus*. I have set down as briefly as possible the little which I can glean relative to his ancestors,\* and shall feel much obliged to any of your correspondents who can add such facts as will either correct mine, or throw further light on the descent of this remarkable man.

In the first place, with regard to the office of Earl Marshal, I should observe that it must not be confounded with that of Marshal of the Household, which had been in his family before it acquired through his marriage with the daughter of Strongbow, the more dignified post of Earl Marshal. Madox says that, the office of Marshal of England was executed partly during war in the king's army, and in the king's household during peace; of the military functions of this officer, he says, he and the Constable were to give certificates to the barons of their having duly performed the services required of them in the king's armies. In the time of Edward the first, the Marshal's post was the vanguard, and it was his duty and the Constable's to muster the forces. His civil duties were to provide for the security of the king's person in his palace, and to distribute the lodgings there, to preserve peace and order in the king's household, and to assist in determining controversies arising amongst them.† There were also inferior Marshals of the king's stables, employed in the care of his hawks, &c., over whom the grand Marshal presided. The Earl Marshal is now the eighth great officer of the crown, and was first advanced to that dignity by patent in the reign of Richard the second.

The first ancestor of the Marshalls, Earls of Pembroke, upon whom we can fix with certainty, was Gilbert le Marshal, by some called Earl, or Baron of Striguil, and said to have come over in the Conqueror's army. He was surnamed *le Marshal* because he and his family were hereditary Marshals of the King's household, and was Marshal of the household to Henry the first.‡ I take him to be the person mentioned in Courthope's *Historic Peerage*, as a baron by tenure in the reign of that monarch. Mr. W. S. Ellis, who has examined the matter minutely, in his *Notices of the Ellises*, considers that he was identical with Gilbert Norman, and that he

\* See concerning the branch of this family immediately connected with Norfolk, vol. ii, p. 143.

† *Anecdotes of Heraldry and Chivalry*, p. 25.

‡ Harleian MS. 1411, fo. 41. He executed the office of Marshal at the coronation of Henry I?



married a daughter and coheir of Geoffrey le Marshal, *alias* de Bec; that he had two brothers, William Fitz-Norman (identical with William Alis), and Robert de Venuz,\* who married the other coheir of Geoffrey le Marshal, and had issue a son Elias, who was witness to a charter of John, son of Gilbert le Marshall, by which he gives to Hugh de Raleigh † (probably his brother), the manor of Nettlecomb, in Somersetshire. If this be true, it appears that Gilbert had two sons, John le Marshall, and Hugh de Raleigh; of the first there can be no doubt, and it is with his descendants that we are concerned. To whom this John was married does not appear. A John Marshall married Constance, daughter of John de Venuz, *temp.* Edward II. By the Pipe Roll of 31 Henry I, it appears that John, son of Gilbert the Marshall, paid a sum of money to have the office of his father, then recently deceased. He was Marshal of the household to Henry the second, on whose accession to the throne, in reward for having stood for Maud the Empress against King Stephen, he having been with Robert Earl of Gloucester at the siege of Winchester Castle, when her party sustained so signal a defeat, he was given lands of considerable value in Wiltshire. In the tenth of Henry II, he laid claim to one of the manors of the see of Canterbury, Thomas á Becket, then Archbishop, having commenced his contest with the King. He died during the reign of Henry the second, for his son John bore the great gilt spurs at the coronation of Richard the first, and had the office of Marshal confirmed to him. In 1 Richard I, he had a grant from the crown of the Manor of Bosham, in Sussex, in fee farm, and other extensive lordships. The elder John left issue four sons:—

John, already mentioned, died *s.p.* 1199.

William, the great Earl of Pembroke, of whom presently.

Henry, made Dean of York by Richard the First, and on the tenth of February, 1193-4, Bishop of Exeter, died in October, 1206. He bore, Or, a lion rampant Gules within a bordure Azure, entoire of mitres of the first.

Anselme (called by Baker *John*, *History of Northampton*, vol. II, p. 59). By his wife Alicia, he had issue John, made hereditary Marshal of Ireland, 9 John, from whom descended the Barons Marshal of Hengham. See Blomefield's *History of Norfolk*, vol. II, p. 432.

William Marshall, Earl of Pembroke, obtained the Earldom and office by his marriage with Isabel de Clare, daughter and heir of Richard, son of

\* "Robert de Venuz held the manors of East Worldham, in Hants, and Draycote, in Wilts, by the sergeantry of performing the office of Marshal. These manors, by the *Domesday Survey*, are said to be held by Geoffrey le Marshal. From the proximity of the period there appears little doubt but that this Geoffrey left two daughters and coheiresses, married to Robert de Venuz and Gilbert le Marshal, which latter seems to have acquired the office indicated by his name, not however without a dispute from his co-inheritor, whose lands being held by virtue of serving the office, would entitle their holder to fill it."—*Notices of the Elliots*, p. 16.

† "The arms borne by the Marshalls, Earls of Pembroke, sons of John, son of Gilbert le Marshal, were a bend fusilly, which were also those of the family of Raleigh. This coat was no doubt derived from Geoffrey le Marshal, or De Bec, of the family of Crispin, who bore lozengy, and as Gilbert took his father-in-law's arms and office, he probably married the elder coheiress."—*Notices of the Elliots*, p. 16.

Gilbert de Clare, surnamed Strongbow, who was created Earl of Pembroke in 1138. William Marshall died in 1219, leaving issue five sons, all of whom succeeded him in the Earldom, and died *s.p.*, and five daughters, viz:—

William, married 1st, Alice de Betun, 1203; 2nd, in 1224, Eleanor, daughter of King John. He died 6th April, 1231.

Richard, died unmarried, 16th April, 1234.

Gilbert, married 1st, Margaret, daughter of William, King of Scotland; 2nd, Maud de Lanvalet. He died 28th May, 1242.

Walter, married Margaret, Countess of Lincoln, and daughter of Robert de Quincy. He died 4th December, 1245.

Anselme, married Maud, daughter of Humphrey de Bohun, Earl of Hereford. He died 21st December, 1245.

Maud, married 1st, Hugh Bigod, Earl of Norfolk; 2nd, William, Earl of Surrey; 3rd, Walter de Dunstanville.

Joane, married Warin de Montchensey.

Isabel, married Gilbert de Clare, and secondly, Richard Plantagenet.

Sibil, married William Ferrers, Earl of Derby.

Eva, married William Brus, Lord Brecknock.

To give an account of the Earls of Pembroke is not now my intention, my present purpose being to ascertain who were their ancestors? I add in a note,\* however, a few references, to show where more complete information will be found.—G. W. M.

#### WAYSIDE CROSSES (VOL. III, P. 18).

I have much pleasure in communicating to your correspondent W., that about the year 1815, Mettingham Green, then an open common, extending almost to the foot of the Castle walls, was enclosed by Act of Parliament, and on the wayside over it, east, there rested at that time the stone foot, or plinth of one of these crosses. Fortunately it was not disturbed when the enclosure took place, and it may be now seen lying in its original position, just above the level of the top soil of a meadow (once part of the public green), now the property of the Rev. Henry Belward Moyse Belward, known as "Allotment piece," within a few yards east of the present high road. Its dimensions are:—top surface, 30 inches by 30 inches, thickness, 9 inches. In the centre of the top surface is an oblong-square hole, 12 inches by 8 inches, and  $4\frac{1}{2}$  inches deep, for the reception of the cross.

Bungay, Oct. 12th, 1866.

GRAY. B. BAKER.

\* See the *Temple Church*, by C. C. Addison, London, 1843, pp. 103-119. Morant's *History of Essex*, vol. ii, p. 555. Weever's *Funeral Monuments*, edition 1631, p. 442. Burke's *Extinct Peerage*; Courthope's *Historic Peerage*, and similar works. Milles's *Catalogue of Honor*, p. 1085; Baker's *Northampton*, vol. ii, p. 59; Clutterbuck's *Herts*, vol. ii, pp. 463, 510, &c.; Manning and Bray's *Surrey*, vol. i, p. 577; the *Earls of Kildare*, by the Marquis of Kildare, p. 12; Roger of Wendover's *Chronicle*, Bohn's edition, vol. ii, pp. 85, 111, 179, 256, 389, 392, 397, 413, 443, 539, 566-580, 586, 588; Matthew Paris, edition Bohn, vol. i, pp. 1, 9, 117, 360, 378; vol. ii, 119. The references are only such as I have at hand, of course they might be infinitely multiplied.

## MELFORD HOSPITAL, SUFFOLK.

*Letter of Elizabeth Darcy, Countess Rivers.*

Melford Hospital was founded by Sir Wm. Cordell, Knt., about 1580. Elizabeth Darcy, Countess Rivers, became hereditary patroness. I send a copy of an original letter now in the Hospital chest, characteristic of that celebrated royalist lady, whose mansions of Melford Hall and St. Osyth's Priory, were plundered by the parliamentary soldiers.

Jas. Howell, author of the well known letters, dates some of them from Melford Hall when he was residing as tutor to her sons by her husband Viscount Savage.—R.A.

“Governor”

Many complaints have come to me of yor house, both by yor selfe and most of the Bretheren, as in Tipling, wenching, and in suffering yor said Bretheren to take their owne pleasures in goeing up and downe as they list themselves, contrary to the statuts and ordinances of the house. These are, therefore, to require you that theise abuses be reformed in yor selfe, and to inflict punishment upon such of your said bretheren as hereafter shall offend & breake any of the said statuts or ordinances, and to informe me who they are that shall contemne the p'formance hereof. See you faile not. Melford, 24 Novembria, 1641.

E. RIUERS.”

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OLD WILLS.—NO. VI (VOL. II, P. 281.)

*Richard Legatt, of Dennington, Suffolk, 2nd Richard III, 1485.*

This is the laste wylle and testament of me Richard Legatt, made at London the seconde day of Novembyr, in the seconde yere of kinge Richard the thyrde. In the name of god so be yt. ffirste, I bequethe my sowle to Almyghty god, and to oure lady seynt Mary, And to all the holy company of hevене. And my body to be beryd in the chyrche yarde of Seynt Botulffe with owte Algate, or else where as it shall plesse god. Also, I bequeth to the hey Autyr of Denyngton, *vis. viiij.* And I bequethe to the nownyns of Brosyerde, *vis. viiij.* Also, I bequeth to the grey ffrerys of Donewyche, *xiiij.* Also, it is my wylle to have my monthe mynde at my p'rish chyrche at Denyngton, accordyng to my degree. Also, I wylle have a preste to Rome in as hasty tyme as myn executors may goodly for me and for my ffrends, And for my wyffe and for hyr frendys. Also, I wylle that the towne of Denyngton have sumwhatte to theyr purchase for the welfare of the towne as it may be borne after the discesion of my Wyffe. Also, I wylle that Margrete my Wyffe have all my bonds, londs, &c., to be disposyd aftr hyr wylle. Also, I wylle prey & requyre all my feffys that be infeffyd in all my ffre londe, that if my wyffys Susterys, that is to say, Johne Dallyng, Ele Wayner, Edemy Basse, that if they p'forme the laste wille of Margyt Penthly, my mod' in lawe, & save h'melesse me & my wyffe. And fethermore, that my wyffe may peassably ingoye alle my seyde free londs for time of hyr lyffe, that thanne aftr my wyffys decesse, my said feffys shall make astate of all the seyde free londs to the seyde Johne, Ele, Edemy, in ffe

sympyll. And if it fortune, that god forbide, the seid Johne, Ele, Edemy, to dye, or any of them, byfor my seyde Wyffe, that than the cyrys of hem that so is dede shall have lyke astate as the modr shulde have hadd. And if the seyde Johne, Ele, Edemy, or any of them, or any of theyr eyrys cleyme or chalaunge of Margrett my Wyffe any mony of the bequest of Margret Penth, my seyde modr in lawe, thanne I wyll that my seyde Wyffe p'forme the wyll of the seid Margrett Penth, And have all my ffree londres in ffee sympyll, so that my seyde wyffe, or hyr executorys selle the said free londe to the said Joh'n, Ele, or Edemy, or to any of theyr chyldryn where as it shall please best my seyde wyffe. And all the resideth of my goodis, the whiche I have not bequest, I gyffe them and beque them to myn executor, The whiche I ordeyne and make Margrett my Wyffe, to dispose for me and hyr and for oure frendys as shalle please god.

A.

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EXTRACTS FROM PARISH REGISTERS.—NO. 22 (VOL. II, P. 345).

*St. Lawrence, Norwich.*

Lady Catherine Nevell, daughter to my Lord the Earl of West'land, was baptised the one & Twentie daye of Julie. And the Earl of Surrey, Godfather, and Lady Knyvett, and Lady Woodhouse, Godmothers, An. Dni. 1566.

Ye day of a greate Blowe by powder in ye Citty, April 24, 1648.

Charles Emerson, executed on the Castle Deckes as one of the pretended mutineers, when the then Committee house was blown upp with 80 barryls of powder, January 2, 1648-9.

*Wheatacre, Norfolk.*

1710. Eleanor & Elizabeth Morris were bur. May 15, both drowned in Sir Edmond Bacon's boat with thirteen more, one aged 20, ye other 22 years.

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H. DAVENEY.

QUERY.

*The Paston Arms.*—1, a chief surmounted of another indented Or. 2, a chief indented party per fess. Was this an heraldic difference assumed by Clement Paston? Gwillim, in his *Display of Heraldry* (edition of 1679), page 40, section II, figures the coat thus, "He beareth Gules a chief Ar. surmounted of another Or," and says, "this is accounted good armoury, and signifieth a double reward given by the sovereign." As the singular augmentation explained by Gwillim, and considered by him "good armoury," is found sculptured on one of the Paston ledgers in Blofield church, I shall be obliged if any of your readers will explain the cause of the "double reward" given by the sovereign to this branch of the Paston family. Any further explanation will increase the obligation.—H. DAVENEY.